

# The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal--Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising &c &c

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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for a week.

"RESIST, WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT; HOWEVER SPLENDID THE PRETEXTS." - Washington.

VOL. LXI.

Chotex, Pa.

## THE SOLDIER'S TEAR.

Upon the hill he turned,  
To take the last fond look  
Of the valley and the village church;  
And the cottage by the brook;  
He listened to the sounds,  
So familiar to his ear;  
And the soldier leant upon his sword,  
And wiped away a tear.

Beside the cottage porch  
A girl sat on her knees;  
She had a story to tell,  
Which touched at the heart;  
She related a prayer for him—  
A prayer he could not hear—  
But he paused to bless her, as she knelt,  
And wiped away a tear.

He turned and left the spot—  
Oh, do not deem him weak,  
For dauntless was the soldier's heart,  
Though tears were on his cheek;  
To wash the forestom rank  
In danger's dark career—  
Be sure the hand most daring there  
Has wiped away a tear.

## LOVE.

Love! I will tell thee what it is to love.  
It is to build with human thoughts a shrine,  
Where hope sits brooding like a benignant dove.  
Where time seems young, and life a thing divine.  
All tastes, all pleasures, all desires combine  
To concentrate this sanctuary of bliss;  
Above, the stars in cloudless beauty shine;  
Around, the streams their flowery margins kiss;  
And if there's heaven on earth, that heaven is surely this.

You, this is love, the steadfast and the true,  
The immortals glory which hath never set;  
The brightest, soonest, soonest, soonest set the heart ever knew.  
Of all life's sweetest the very sweetest yet!  
Oh who can but recall the eve they met,  
To breathe in some green walk their first young vow?  
While summer flowers with moonlight dews  
Were wet,  
And the wind sighs soft around the mountain's brow,  
And all was rapture then which is but memory now!

## Glossy Landscapes.

### Sometime.

It is a sweet, sweet song, flowing to and from the topmost boughs of the heart, and fills the whole air with such joy and gladness as the songs of birds do when the summer morning comes out of the darkness, and the day is born on the mountains. We have all our possessions in the future which we call "sometime." Beautiful flowers and sweet singing birds are there, only our hands seldom grasp the one; or our ears hear, except in far-off strains, the other. But, oh, reader, be of good cheer, for all the good there is a golden "sometime!" When the hills and valleys of time are all passed, when the wear and the fever, the disappointment and the sorrow of life are over, then there is the place, and the rest appointed of God. "O homestead, over whose roof falls no shadow or even clouds, across whose threshold the voice of sorrow is never heard; built upon the eternal hills; and standing with thy spires and pinnacles of celestial beauty among the palm trees of the city on high; those who love God shall rest under thy shadows, where there is no more sorrow nor pain nor the sound of weeping—sometime."

### The Book of Psalms.

One of our religious exchanges, alluding to the Book of Psalms as illustrated by and adapted to the present times, says: "How sublime a history for the war have we in the book of Psalms. The battle-songs of Homer can not stir our souls for the conflict of to-day. These belong to the extinct races; and are entwined with a mythology that is wholly of the past. The old war-songs of nationalities and races are local in their spirit and allusions, and can not be reviewed with the same effect in later times. But the psalms are not for David, Palestine, Israel, alone. They speak to the heart of universal man. They exalt not kings, nations, governments, local and national divinities, but Jehovah, the Maker of the heavens and the earth, the King of kings and Lord of lords. They celebrate not alone the triumphs of particular kings and armadas, but the triumph of Justice and Righteousness in the earth. The Providence of the hour is a new revelation of the significance of the book of Psalms. There is no longer any perplexity about even the Imperatorial Psalms. They explain themselves as not the malcontents of the universal man. They exalt not kings, nations, governments, local and national divinities, but Jehovah, the Maker of the heavens and the earth, the King of kings and Lord of lords. They celebrate not alone the triumphs of particular kings and armadas, but the triumph of Justice and Righteousness in the earth. The Providence of the hour is a new revelation of the significance of the book of Psalms. There is no longer any perplexity about even the Imperatorial Psalms. They explain themselves as not the malcontents of the universal man. They exalt not kings, nations, governments, local and national divinities, but Jehovah, the Maker of the heavens and the earth, the King of kings and Lord of lords. They celebrate not alone the triumphs of particular kings and armadas, but the triumph of Justice and Righteousness in the earth. 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**The Little Shovel.**—A poor woman had a supply of coal laid at her door by a charitable neighbor. A small girl came out with a fire-shovel and began to take up a shovelful at a time, and carry it into the cellar. A friend said to the child, "Do you expect to get all that coal in?" "Yes," said the child. "I must have it all, for my father has not got any money to pay for it." "Well, then, I suppose I'll have to pay for it." "Yes, sir," said the child, "but I don't expect to get all that coal in." "Do you expect to get all that coal in?" "Yes, sir," said the child. "I must have it all, for my father has not got any money to pay for it." "Well, then, I suppose I'll have to pay for it." "Yes, sir," said the child. "I must have it all, for my father has not got any money to pay for it."

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**The Child.**—A poor

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

**Interesting Affairs.**  
The commencement of the famous Harvard University at Cambridge, Mass., took place on Thursday last. The attendance of distinguished citizens at the occasion was very great. The graduating class numbered 77. The degree of Doctor of Law was conferred upon Gov. ANDREW, of Mass., and Lieutenant General WINFIELD SCOTT, of Washington.

At the announcement of the name of Gov.

Andrew, the audience applauded most vigorously, which compliment the Governor acknowledged by a graceful bow, but when the name of our great leader, Gen. Scott, was uttered there was no bounds.

Cheer after cheer was given, evincing a quality of breathing apparatus that was truly alarming. Never was a compliment more happily paid to one so deserving of it.

In this conference Harvard emphatically declared its sympathy with the cause of the nation.

Upon the governor of the State the degree is conferred by long-honored custom, but when conferred upon others it is a token of especial respect. The form of the diploma deserves to be recorded here:

[The announcement was made in Latin—but we give the translation, as follows:]

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Commander-in-chief, illustrious for military skill, for virtue, authority and success, and equally famous for renowned statesmanship, the devoted friend of peace and humanity, who defends and upholds, and with his whole heart loves the whole republic—out of respect we have created and publicly proclaimed him a doctor, as well as the law of nature and nations as of civil jurisprudence, and have conferred upon him all the privilege and honors pertaining to this degree.

Gen. McClellan to his Troops.

Headquarters Army of Occupation,

Western Virginia, Beverly, Va., July 19.

**SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE WEST.**

I am more than satisfied with you. You

have annihilated two armies, commanded

by educated and experienced soldiers, en-

trenched in mountain fastnesses and fortifi-

ed at their leisure. You have taken five

guns, twelve colors, fifteen hundred stand-

ards, one thousand prisoners, including

more than forty officers. One of the sec-

ond commanders of the rebels is a prisoner;

the other lost his life on the field of battle.

You have killed more than two hundred

and fifty of the enemy, who have lost all

his baggage and camp equipage. All this

has been accomplished with the loss of

twenty brave men killed and sixty wounded

on your part. You have proved that Uni-

on men, fighting for the preservation of our

government, are more than a match for our

misguided and erring brothers. More than

this, you have shown more to the van-

quished. You have made long and arduous

marches without sufficient food, fre-

quently exposed to the inclemency of the

weather. I have not hesitated to demand

of you, feeling that I could rely on your

endurance, patriotism and courage. In the

future, I may have still greater demands to

make upon you—still greater sacrifices

for you to offer. It shall be my care to

provide for you to the extent of my ability,

but I know not by your valor and endur-

ance you will accomplish all that is asked.

Soldiers—I trust that you have learned to confide

in me. Remember that discipline and sub-

ordination are qualities of equal value with

courage. I am proud to say that you have

gained the highest reward that American

troops can receive—the thanks of Congress

and the applause of your fellow-citizens.

Geo. B. McCLELLAN, Maj. Gen.

From Missouri and Arkansas.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 19.

The Fort Scott Democrat of the 13th

furnishes the following items:

General Lyon, who is marching south

toward Springfield, has about 6,000 men

including Major Sturges' command. He

has also twenty-four pieces of artillery of

various descriptions, an abundance of ammu-

nition, and a full train of baggage wagons.

McClough and Jackson have retreated

across the Arkansas line, for the purpose

of drilling their troops. Their available

force is estimated at 17,500, including the

Texan Rangers and a Mississippi regiment.

Gen. Lyon's strength will be between 10,

000 and 12,000.

The brig Costa Rica, arrived at New

York, brings two of the crew of the Con-

federate privateer Sumter, and reports the

recapture of the brig Cuba by her own

crew under singular circumstances. The

Cuba was captured off the port of Cienfue-

go, by the Sumter, and a prize crew placed

on board of her. Whilst going into the

port of Cienfuegos the tow-line parted, and

the Cuba was ordered to anchor. As soon

as the Sumter was out of sight the prize

crew told the crew of the brig that they

did not care where they went with the ves-

sel so that they would not again meet the

Sumter, and to prove that they meant what

they said, immediately took off their arms

and went to sleep. Of course the officers

of the vessel at once resumed command.

Still more curious than the above is the

recapture of the schooner S. J. Waring

which arrived at New York Thursday.

The Waring was captured by the private

Jeff Davis, and a prize crew placed on

board. When fifty miles south of Charle-

s頓, the negro steward, who had been left

on board, succeeded in some way not ex-

plained by the dispute in killing three of

the crew. Two others, natives of New

Jersey, consented to aid him in man-

aging the schooner, and brought her into

New York on Sunday.

We learn that Gen. John J. Dix, of

New York, succeeds Gen. Banks in com-

mand of the military Department of An-

glewood. Gen. Dix is in Baltimore, and

has visited Fort McHenry. Gen. Banks

is to be succeeded Gen. Patterson.

What is to be done with the army on the Upper

Ohio?

PROVIDENTIAL USE OF A BIBLE.—At

the outbreak of one of the camps near Bal-

timore a few days ago, a ball was fired at one

of our picket guards by a rebel sentry, which

struck a small pocket-bible carried by the

soldier, and glanced off without doing him

harm. The Bible was torn, and scarred,

and was sent to Fort McHenry. General

Banks has the book in his possession.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL  
CETTYSBURG:  
WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1861.

We understand that the Gettysburg Zouaves will make an excursion to Littleton on Saturday next.

The time of the three months' Volunteers from this County, under Captain BUEHLER, having expired on the 20th inst., they were directed to report themselves at Harrisburg on Monday, to be transported over the Northern Central Railroad direct to the city of Washington, from which point they are to be distributed as will best contribute to the success of the plans of the government.

They are expected home today.

Col. JACOB ZIEGLER of Harrisburg, and a native of this place, has consented to take command of the McClellan regiment of Philadelphia. Friend "JAKE" is well posted in military affairs, as was his father before him, and will be an excellent drill officer. Besides all this, he is a very clever fellow.

HERMAN HAUPT, formerly of Gettysburg, and not long since the Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of War. This office has been created during the present extra session of Congress, and the salary fixed at three thousand dollars. Mr. Haupt is a graduate of West Point, of the class of 1839. He was placed there by General Jackson in 1835, at an early age. He is a man of considerable talent.

The wheat crop on the Alms House Farm, is very excellent this year, as the crop is almost everywhere. Mr. Culp had 40 acres out, from which he harvested 2045 dozen. One field of 6 acres yielded 584 dozen—fair bind and well-filled.

James Cooper, Jr., son of Hon. James Cooper, formerly of this place, has been appointed a Lieutenant in one of the Companies of the 2d Regt. Maryland Volunteers, and is on duty at Camp Carroll, near Baltimore.

JOHN D. MAHON, Esq., a distinguished lawyer of Pittsburgh, and formerly of Carlisle, died a few days ago at Pittsburgh. His social qualities endeared him to all his friends, amongst whom in former years we classed himself, whilst his splendid talents as an orator placed him in a very high rank in his profession.

A letter from Charlestown, Va., dated on Saturday last, is published in the N.Y. World, in which the writer states, that Gen. Patterson had visited the different regiments of the three months' volunteers, and plead earnestly with the men to stand by him for the love of their country and the honor of our flag for a few days longer, but failed to gain support. On Saturday, however, the Indiana Eleventh Regiment, Col. Wallace, marched to head-quarters, and informed Gen. Patterson of their willingness to serve ten days extra. The Second and Fifth Pennsylvania Regiments left on that morning for home, and were paid off at Harrisburg on Monday. The "Blues," under Capt. Bucher, arrived here yesterday.

The Pennsylvania troops in Baltimore have all been reclothed at the expense of the State, and paid off by the General Government, and have re-enlisted and been accepted by the War Department for three years, or during the war.

On account of the reduction of the army by the expiring of the time of the three months' men, the Reserve Corps of the State has been ordered into the field. Those regiments from the East have been passing along the Northern Central from Harrisburg for several days. Captain McPHERSON's company left Harrisburg on Monday for Washington. The Captain was here, on a short visit from Congress, when he received the intelligence. He left yesterday morning for Washington, to head his company. The Regiments from the West are also already pouring in.

The Governor of Virginia has issued a proclamation calling to arms nearly the entire military force of the State. This movement is in consequence of the near approach of the Federal troops to Richmond. That city is being very strongly fortified, and thousands of hands, both white and black, were engaged in throwing up defenses, and placing cannon. They have already

over a million and a half dollars worth of property was destroyed by fire on the 4th and 5th inst. The most disastrous of these fires were at Boston, which destroyed property to the value of five hundred thousand dollars, at East Albany, which consumed five hundred thousand dollars worth, and at Milwaukee, where a loss was sustained of one hundred thousand dollars.

PROVIDENTIAL USE OF A BIBLE.—At the outbreak of one of the camps near Baltimore a few days ago, a ball was fired at one of our picket guards by a rebel sentry, which struck a small pocket-bible carried by the soldier, and glanced off without doing him harm. The Bible was torn, and scarred, and was sent to Fort McHenry. General Banks has the book in his possession.

## Grand Military Movement.

THE ENTIRE FORCE NOW IN CAMPS IN PENNSYLVANIA ORDERED TO THE LINE OF OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTH.

Orders have been issued from the War Department, directing that the entire force now in the various camps in this State, shall at once be prepared and proceed on the march to the line of operation in the south.

In compliance with this demand, Gov. Curtin has issued the necessary orders to the various encampments, and active measures are now in progress, for the prompt pushing forward of the troops.

The troops from the camps in the west, will rendezvous in Camp Curtin, beyond the limits of Harrisburg, whence they will be transported over the Northern Central Railroad direct to the city of Washington, from which point they are to be distributed as will best contribute to the success of the plans of the government.

His remarks were interrupted by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, who interposed a point of order, which being sustained by the House, Mr. May declined to avail himself of the permission to proceed in order, announcing his purpose to vindicate himself on a future occasion.

He presented the memorial of the Police Commissioners of Baltimore. Ex-Governor Thomas of Maryland, replied to Mr. May in a vigorous speech, in which he maintained that the recent election demonstrated conclusively the fact that a vast majority of the people of Maryland entirely approved the military measures of the Administration, and of the present attitude of the State. The Tariff bill, as originally reported, was taken up and passed—it imposes a duty of five cents per pound on coffee, and fifteen cents per pound on tea of all descriptions. Sugar and salt are also made subject to varying duties.

The Senate Finance Committee have decided to reduce the rate on sugar in the Tariff bill, which the House will probably acquiesce in.

The bill from the Committee on Commerce, appropriating three millions of dollars, to suppress privateering, to render the blockade more effectual, and that has passed the House, provides for, and during the present insurrection the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to hire, purchase, or contract for such vessels as may be necessary for a temporary increase of the Navy, the vessels to be furnished with such ordnance, stores, and munitions of war, as will enable them to render the most efficient service.

The Three Months' Volunteers. Within a few days it is estimated that eighty thousand volunteers will be discharged from the service, their terms of enlistment (three months) having expired. This force will comprise nearly all who rushed from the loyal States to the defense of the National Capital and Fortress Monroe, while these points were in momentary danger of an attack; also, most of the garrison at Baltimore, and Annapolis, and a large number of Patterson's corps who compelled the enemy to evacuate Harper

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

## REPORT

of John C. Ellis, Esq., Superintendent of Common Schools in Adams County. Before I proceed to follow closely the instructions issued by the School Department, in relation to reports of County Superintendents, I will remark, that our progress has not been as great during the past year, as the friends of the system could have desired. Several reasons exist for this. The following are the more prominent:

At intervals, for the last years, Adams County has been almost scourged by sickness; the mortality was unusually great, and Diphtheria, Scarlet and Typhoid fever greatly multiplied the mounds of our rural church-yards.

Opposition to the system, also, strong enough somewhat to retard the proper working of our schools, still bears down heavily upon us. Yet, notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, it is within the truth to say, that, as a whole, the work has progressed, and that improvement, slow but sure, is crowning the efforts of the patrons of the Common School enterprise here.

## SCHOOL HOUSES.

There are in this county 49 school houses sufficient in all respects, 53 defective, but susceptible, by repair or alteration, of being made sufficient, and 34 which are wholly defective and should be torn down.

## NEW BUILDINGS.

A brick school building of superior kind, fronting 35 feet on the main street, 50 feet in depth, and two stories high, is now in course of erection in New Oxford. It will be supplied with tasteful and very comfortable furniture and adequate apparatus, have a large amount of blackboard surface and superior recitation platforms.

It is intended for graded schools. Its cost when completed, will reach nearly \$2000.

In Germany, Freedon and Cumberland districts, very neat and superior school houses have been erected within the year—they need only a little exterior adornment to render them wholly attractive.

The districts Butler, Cumberland, Franklin, Germany, Hamiltonian, Huntington, Latimore, Liberty, Menallen, Mountpleasant, Mountjoy, Reading, Tyrone and Union still contain school buildings, which are but the lingering relics of a bygone age, and of which I know many of the people are ashamed.

Cold, uncomfortable houses, standing in places difficult of access, the wind whistling through numerous cracks, single boards tacked against the walls around the rooms for desks, long bone benches for seats, over which grown girls must hoist their pedal-tremities, whilst maiden modesty revolts at the necessity for so doing, a dearth of black-board surface, low, long windows, which slide horizontally in groves, walls (in some cases) neither plastered nor white-washed, and barren of mottoes, texts of scripture, tables, charts, &c., do not form the "ultimo thabule" of good school buildings, nor meet the requirements of the advanced and advancing condition of society now.

It is, however, but fair to say, that the above remarks do not apply with equal force to all the districts above named; some of the buildings are, of course, worse than others, but all are too bad, they should "go by the board."

## FURNITURE AND APPARATUS.

Nine of our school buildings are supplied with tasteful and comfortable furniture and apparatus, 53 with medium furniture and apparatus, 37 with insufficient furniture and apparatus, and 11 entirely destitute of both.

## SCHOOLS.

Of these 11 are well graded, 91 are ungraded, but with proper classification of pupils and uniformity of text books, and 40 are entirely without classification of pupils or uniformity of books.

## TEACHERS.

Twenty-eight hold professional certificates and 27 then gave full satisfaction; 116 have provisional certificates of which 57 gave full satisfaction.

## CONCLUSION.

I will be pardoned, I trust, for stepping beyond those whose official duty it is to supervise our school system, to assert that, on the part of many of the parents of our youth, there is a greater degree of indifference manifested in relation to school matters, than is consistent with the magnitude of the position in which they stand in relation thereto.

This is to be lamented. Common Schools, and the Ballot-box, those great repositories of popular strength and virtue, are in a very high degree, in the keeping and under the control of the mass of our population. In the extent of the latter, and to this end, while I fully agree that the parent's duty is a task requiring unwearied attention, and that they perform with affection the duties of the home-circle—observe with rapture the progress that is daily making, under their guidance, towards the formation of the character of their children. I insist that they should not forget that those duties are not confined to home; there, their influence should extend and be felt, between their schools, and their homes, tie of the tenderest interests interwoven, and mutual relations bound.

This accomplished, and our schools would become comprehensive in their scope, complete in their departments, and thorough in their efficiency.

To the patriotic and noble minded we look for the accomplishment of those results which, through all changes and vicissitudes, will tell unerringly in the great cause of human progress and advancement."

JOHN C. ELLIS, Co. Sept. 21, 1861.

## A PET LAMB ASTONISHES THE SECES-

SIONISTS.—The Richmond papers tell of a Fire Zouave who was caught and taken to Fairfax. When carried before Beauregard he manifested his contempt for that chief by putting his thumb to his nose and gyrating with his fingers. Being ordered under confinement, he turned about suddenly, kicked a Colonel who stood near in the stomach so hard that he sat down, knocked the corporal who had him in charge head over heels, and invited Beauregard to "come on and get him." declaring that "if he didn't have a muss he'd split." Finding none of the surprised lookers-on started to meet him, he took to his heels down a lane. Several shots were fired at him without effect. At each successive discharge he would turn to make grimaces at his pursuers, or jump high in the air and yell as if struck. Suddenly a Lieutenant with a drawn sword sprang before him from an adjacent building. "S-a-y what are you about a pinin' that thing at me?" exclaimed the Zouave. "Don't you know it might cut my brain new skeit?" Being marched off to jail and put in a solitary cell, he signified his first evening's lodgment there by setting it on fire. The Rebels seem to admire the cool audacity of the chap, and Beauregard laughed heartily at his pranks.

COUNTY INSTITUTE.

Our County Institute was not convened.

## DISTRICT INSTITUTES.

The number 12, then meet on alternate Saturdays, 8 times during the term, 50 teachers on the roll.

## DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT.

One Mountain District Officer visited the schools once monthly, with good effect.—Compensation \$10.

## DISTRICTS WHICH PAY A SALARY TO THEIR SECRETARY.

Berwick Borough, \$5; Berwick township, \$5; Butler, \$10; Conewago, \$5; Cumberland, \$15; Franklin, \$10; Freedon, \$10; Germany, \$10; Gettysburg, \$10; Hamilton, \$10; Huntington, \$10; Latimore, \$10; Liberty, \$4; Menallen, \$20; Mountjoy, \$10; Mountpleasant, \$15; Oxford, \$20; Reading, \$15; Straban, \$5; Tyrone, \$10; Union, \$10.

## PROGRESS IN DISTRICTS.

Many of the Districts made marked progress in educational improvement during the year; prominent, however, in this respect stand Cumberland, Freedon, Gettysburg, Latimore, Menallen and Oxford.

Cumberland, in the erection of a very comfortable brick school-building—in the thorough introduction of a uniform series of text books, and a total exclusion of all others—in properly and efficiently visiting the schools, and in keeping teachers down their work heartily.

Freedom, in uniformity of text books—remodeling the School-houses, and in general improvement.

Gettysburg, in the judicious selection and introduction of the most approved and valuable text books—in the great care and attention paid to the school buildings and grounds, and the superior arrangement and working of the schools. A word or two in relation to these schools. The arrangement is, one school divided into seven departments—one being for negro children. The whole are under the control of one principal. The first, or High School, is under the immediate charge of the Principal assisted by two lady teachers. This depart-

ment, though nominally a high school, covers the ground from simple multiplication through Algebra and Geometry. The force of teachers in this department might be profitably increased. Mathematics has absorbed the greatest share of attention. Effort is being made to equalize the time devoted to study and recitation so as to present a full course in each branch. This department numbers 150 pupils, whose average age is 13 years, nearly. The seven departments number 446 pupils, and the average attendance is 382, or nearly six-seventh of the whole. The district comprises the borough of Gettysburg and the county seat of Adams. The school building has been erected and furnished at a cost of over \$2,000, including cost of lot, and is fully in accordance with plans and suggestions contained in Pennsylvania School Architecture. The grounds are continuous and tastefully arranged. Here may be witnessed the salutary results of efficient labor on the part of the directors, and of proper discipline and instruction on that of the teachers. The system of discipline practiced by the Principal of these schools cannot be too highly commended, it is unexceptionable. The parents, also, aware of the importance of having good directors, are always careful to elect men of work—men to whom questions of personal comfort and convenience are always subordinate to their desire to do good.

Latimore, in not permitting the school-houses to be used for any other than school purposes—in general efforts to advance the schools, and in determining to improve the school buildings. Menallen in the great general improvement of their schools; and Oxford, in the erection of a first class school building, and in determining to keep the schools open ten months the next year.

## PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

The prevailing sentiment of the country, in relation to the war, is favorable and frank. Doubtless, however, prejudices and mistaken opinion exist with many on the subject of Common Schools; but this should not deter the friends of education from protruding into public notice those great principles which underlie the whole fabric. It is error to shut the encounter of a prejudice, or to seek to allay a suspicion by shutting up a truth. Indeed it is only by rooting and grounding those principles firmly in the public heart, that the benefice of our Common Schools can be fully established and their usefulness properly promoted.

## PLANS FOR NEXT YEAR.

In addition to the existing programme of operations, I have concluded to put in use the following "new measures," to improve the working of the system here, viz.: 1st. That no certificate will be granted to any applicant below an average of 3, except in theoretical knowledge. 2d. That teachers, now holding provisional certificates, will be required to exhibit an improvement in their qualifications, of at least twenty per cent. 2d. That all teachers will be required to be able to teach Arithmetic, according to 4th. That no certificate will be granted to any applicant unable to teach Grammar, unless under very special and imperative circumstances.

And here I invite the aid of the friends of education, we must have better teachers—we have paid premiums for ignorance long enough.

## GRADED SCHOOLS.

These should be put in operation at Abbottstown, Auldsville, Bellmerville, Cashtown, Hampton, Fairfield, McSherrystown, Littletown and Heidlersburg; and I am persuaded that, at several of these places, they will be commenced as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

## WANTS OF THE COUNTY.

Before our schools can approach, approximately, to the name of standard educational institutions, we must have, in general, a better grade of teachers, and longer school terms. Time and effort will bring the former to a proper adjustment. The latter will depend, mainly, upon legislative action. The minimum of four months has been found to be practically insufficient—it was not intended to remain fixed and invariable, and we submit to the wisdom and patriotism of Legislators that an alteration to the law, in this particular, would be highly beneficial.

## CONCLUSION.

I will be pardoned, I trust, for stepping beyond those whose official duty it is to supervise our school system, to assert that, on the part of many of the parents of our youth, there is a greater degree of indifference manifested in relation to school matters, than is consistent with the magnitude of the position in which they stand in relation thereto.

This is to be lamented. Common Schools, and the Ballot-box, those great repositories of popular strength and virtue, are in a very high degree, in the keeping and under the control of the mass of our population. In the extent of the latter, and to this end, while I fully agree that the parent's duty is a task requiring unwearied attention, and that they perform with affection the duties of the home-circle—observe with rapture the progress that is daily making, under their guidance, towards the formation of the character of their children. I insist that they should not forget that those duties are not confined to home; there, their influence should extend and be felt, between their schools, and their homes, tie of the tenderest interests interwoven, and mutual relations bound.

This accomplished, and our schools would become comprehensive in their scope, complete in their departments, and thorough in their efficiency.

## DISTRESSING AFFAIR—FIVE PERSONS DROWNED.

On the night of the 17th ult., a family of persons, consisting of the wife of Rev. J. D. Darro, John Cantell, her son-in-law, and his wife and child, and Mrs. Scott, widow daughter of Mrs. Darro, were all drowned in Ozark county, near Isabella. They lived on the bank of a creek in a low bottom, and during the night the stream, swollen to an unprecedented height by a violent rain, swept away the house, and drowned them before they could make their escape.—*St. Louis Evening News*, July 17.

## DOMESTIC CALAMITIES OF THE WAR.

One of the inmates of the Butler Insane Asylum at Providence, was lately a prosperous Baltimore merchant. Secession troubles broke up his business; rendered him insolvent, took from him two sons not in the rebel army, and finally bereft him of his reason. His wife, an invalid, residing near Providence, on failing to receive letters from him as usual, was last informed of his situation, and from that time declined to her grave. She was buried two or three days since.—*Boston Post*.

## THE OBSERVATOR BEIGE STATES THAT ABOUT THIRTY-five GLASS FURNACES HAVE BEEN STOPPED NEAR CHARLIER, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE CRISIS.

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## JOHN C. ELLIS, Co. Sept. 21, 1861.

[This table is deferred for the present.]

## VISITATIONS.

Each of 138 schools I gave one visit, 4 were unvisited, viz.: Mountjoy District 1.—teacher at a funeral at the time of visitation; Hamiltonian township 2.—I closed at the time of visitation; 1 teacher sick at the time of visitation; and 1 in Mountpleasant township accidentally overlooked.

The average duration of these visits was 2½ hours. The number of days employed officially was 97, and the distance travelled was 1430 miles.

## DIRECTORS.

These number 138, of whom 74 accompanied me at my visitations of the schools.

In each of 3 or 4 of the districts, 4 Directors were with me at a time, they are thorough school men. In 2 or 3 townships Directors, Teachers and Pupils went with me from school to school; this had an exhilarating and good effect.

## COUNTY INSTITUTE.

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## LATE AND IMPORTANT.

### OUR TROOPS DEFEATED BY THE REBELS AT MANASSE.

#### GREAT SLAUGHTER.

A terrible reverse overtook the Federal arms in front of Manassas Junction on Sunday evening. Up to 4 o'clock our forces had been victorious, and our forces pushed on taking batteries, and again being repulsed until finally the batteries became so destructive, that a retreat was ordered; which the troops grew into a panic, in which the troops rushed tumultuously towards Washington, throwing away their arms, abandoning wagons, and losing the main portion of their artillery.

The Confederates do not appear to have followed the flying army very actively, and the loss on the road was not very heavy.

The whole matter is attributed to bad generalship on the part of McDowell and Tyler,

and the want of sufficient and adequate supplies.

The system of discipline practiced by the Principal of these schools cannot be too highly commended, it is unexceptionable.

The parents, also, aware of the

